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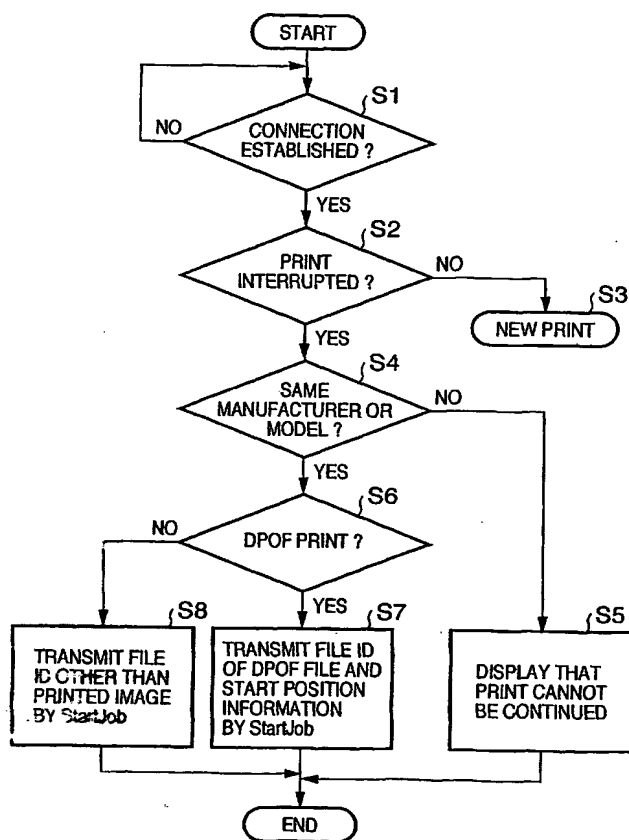
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(54) Title: **IMAGE SUPPLY DEVICE, RECORDING SYSTEM, AND CONTROL METHOD THEREFOR**



(57) Abstract: ABSTRACT When a DSC and PD printer are directly connected via a communication interface, and a recording process in the PD printer is interrupted while transmitting image data from the DSC to the PD printer and recording the image data, the DSC designates the restart of recording process and it is determined whether the type of PD printer is a type capable of restarting recording process. In a case where the type is determined to be the type capable of restarting recording process and a DPOF file is being printed, the DPOF file is resent to designate print from a page next to the printed page. In a mode in which image data are sequentially transmitted to the printer and printed, print process of image data subsequent to the printed image data is designated.

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## DESCRIPTION

IMAGE SUPPLY DEVICE, RECORDING SYSTEM, AND  
CONTROL METHOD THEREFOR

5

## TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to an image supply device such as a digital camera, a recording system, and a control method therefor.

10

## BACKGROUND ART

In recent years, digital cameras (image sensing devices) which can sense images and convert them into digital image data by simple operations have been prevalent. When an image sensed by such camera is printed and used as a photo, it is a common practice to temporarily download the sensed digital image data from a digital camera to a PC (computer), execute an image process by the PC, and output the processed image data from the PC to a color printer, thus printing an image.

By contrast, for example, a color print system which allows a digital camera to directly transfer digital image data to a color printer without the intervention of any PC and can print it out, a so-called photo-direct (PD) printer which mounts a memory card that is used in a digital camera and stores sensed images and prints sensed images stored in the

memory card has recently been developed.

Particularly, in order to directly transfer image data from a digital camera to a printer and print the image data, demands have arisen for standardization of interface specifications between a digital camera of  
5 each manufacturer and a printer, the operation method, and the like. One proposal for standardization is a guideline for realizing a DPS (Direct Print System).

However, in a case where a print process is  
10 interrupted by disconnecting a cable connecting a digital camera and a printer, or by turning off the printer, during printing of image data from a digital camera, details of restarting the print process by the printer are not defined. The present invention,  
15 therefore, proposes a method of realizing this.

#### DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

The present invention has been made in consideration of the above situation, and has as its  
20 feature to provide an image supply device capable of increasing the process efficiency in restarting an interrupted recording process, a recording system, and a control method therefor.

According to the present invention, there is  
25 provided with an image supply device used in a recording system in which the image supply device and a recording apparatus are directly connected via a

communication interface, and image data is transmitted from the image supply device to the recording apparatus and recorded, characterized by comprising:

determination means for determining whether a type of  
5 the recording apparatus is a type capable of restarting recording in a case where a recording process by the recording apparatus is interrupted; instruction means for instructing the recording apparatus to restart recording in a case where the determination means  
10 determines that the type of the recording apparatus is the type capable of restarting recording process; and control means for controlling to designate recording subsequent to recorded image data in a case where the instruction means instructs the restart of recording  
15 process.

Further, according to the present invention, there is provided with a recording system in which an image supply device and a recording apparatus are directly connected via a communication interface, and  
20 image data is transmitted from the image supply device to the recording apparatus and recorded, characterized in that: determining whether a type of the recording apparatus is a type capable of restarting recording in a case where a recording process by the recording  
25 apparatus is interrupted; instructing from the image supply device to the recording apparatus so as to restart the recording process, in a case where the type

of the recording apparatus is determined to be the type capable of restarting recording process, and instructing from the image supply device to the recording apparatus on recording subsequent to the  
5 recorded image data together with the recording restart instruction.

Other features and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the following descriptions taken in conjunction with the accompanying  
10 drawings, in which like reference characters designate the same or similar parts throughout the figures thereof.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

15 The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of the specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention and, together with the descriptions, serve to explain the principle of the invention.

20 Fig. 1 depicts a schematic perspective view of a PD printer according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 depicts a schematic view of the control panel of the PD printer according to the embodiment;

25 Fig. 3 is a block diagram showing the arrangement of principal part associated with control of the PD printer according to the embodiment;

Fig. 4 is a block diagram showing the arrangement of a DSC according to the embodiment;

Fig. 5 depicts a view for explaining connection between the PD printer and a digital camera according to the embodiment;

Fig. 6 depicts a chart for explaining command exchange between the PD printer and the DSC in a print system according to a first embodiment;

Fig. 7 depicts a view for explaining an example of a print start command issued by the DSC according to the first embodiment;

Figs. 8A and 8B depict views for explaining JobStatus and DeviceStatus according to the embodiment;

Fig. 9 is a flow chart showing a print restart process by a DSC according to the first embodiment;

Fig. 10 is a flow chart for explaining a process by a DSC according to the embodiment;

Fig. 11 is a flow chart for explaining a process accompanying button operation for continuing printing in a DSC according to the first embodiment;

Fig. 12 is a flow chart for explaining a process accompanying button operation for aborting printing in the DSC according to the first embodiment;

Fig. 13 is a flow chart for explaining a process by a PD printer according to a second embodiment; and

Fig. 14 is a flow chart for explaining another process by the PD printer according to the second

embodiment.

#### BEST MODE OF CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Preferred embodiments of the present invention  
5 will now be described in detail below with reference to  
the accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1 depicts a schematic perspective view of a  
photo direct printer (to be referred to as a PD printer  
hereinafter) 1000 according to an embodiment of the  
10 present invention. The PD printer 1000 has a function  
of receiving data from a host computer (PC) and  
printing the data as a general PC printer, and a  
function of directly reading and printing image data  
stored in a storage medium such as a memory card, or  
15 receiving image data from a digital camera and printing  
the data.

Referring to Fig. 1, a main body which forms the  
housing of the PD printer 1000 according to the  
embodiment has a lower case 1001, upper case 1002,  
20 access cover 1003, and exhaust tray 1004 as exterior  
members. The lower case 1001 nearly forms the lower  
half portion of the PD printer 1000, and the upper case  
1002 nearly forms the upper half portion of the main  
body. These cases are combined to form a hollow  
25 structure having a storage space which stores  
mechanisms (to be described later). Openings are  
respectively formed in the upper and front surfaces of



the main body. One end of the exhaust tray 1004 is rotatably held by the lower case 1001, and rotation of the tray 1004 opens/closes the opening formed in the front surface of the lower case 1001. In executing  
5 print operation, the exhaust tray 1004 is rotated toward the front surface side to open the opening. Print sheets can be exhausted from the opening, and sequentially stacked on the exhaust tray 1004. The exhaust tray 1004 stores two auxiliary trays 1004a and  
10 1004b. If necessary, the auxiliary trays can be pulled out to enlarge/reduce the loading area of print sheets in three steps.

One end of the access cover 1003 is rotatably held by the upper case 1002 so as to be able to  
15 open/close the opening formed in the upper surface. By opening the access cover 1003, a printhead cartridge (not shown), ink tank (not shown), or the like stored in the main body can be exchanged. Although not shown, when the access cover 1003 is opened/closed, a  
20 projection formed on the rear surface of the cover 1003 rotates a cover open/close lever. The open/close state of the access cover 1003 can be detected by detecting the rotation position of the lever by a microswitch or the like.

25 A power key 1005 is arranged on the upper surface of the upper case 1002. A control panel 1010 which comprises a liquid crystal display unit 1006, various

key switches, and the like is provided on the right side of the upper case 1002. The structure of the control panel 1010 will be described in detail later with reference to Fig. 2. Reference numeral 1007

5 denotes an automatic feeder which automatically feeds a print sheet into the apparatus main body. Reference numeral 1008 denotes a paper gap select lever which is used to adjust the gap between the printhead and a print sheet. Reference numeral 1009 denotes a card  
10 slot which receives an adapter capable of receiving a memory card. Image data stored in the memory card can be directly read and printed via this adapter.

Examples of the memory card (PC) are a compact flash™ memory card, smart media card, and memory stick.

15 Reference numeral 1011 denotes a viewer (liquid crystal display unit) which is detachable from the main body of the PD printer 1000, and is used to display an image for one frame, index image, or the like when the user wants to search images stored in the PC card for an  
20 image to be printed. Reference numeral 1012 denotes a USB terminal which is used to connect a digital camera (to be described later). Also, another USB connector for connecting a personal computer (PC) is provided on the rear surface of the PD printer 1000.

25 Fig. 2 depicts a schematic view of the control panel 1010 of the PD printer 1000 according to the embodiment.

Referring to Fig. 2, the liquid crystal display unit 1006 displays menu items for various setups of data associated with items printed on the right and left sides of the unit 1006. The items displayed in  
5 the liquid crystal display unit 1006 include, e.g., the first number or designated frame number of a photo to be printed (start/designate), the final photo number subjected to printing end operation (end), the number of copies to be printed (copy count), the type of paper  
10 sheet (print sheet) used for printing (paper type), the setup of the number of photos to be printed on one paper sheet (layout), designation of print quality (quality), designation as to whether or not to print a photographing date (date print), designation as to  
15 whether or not to print a photo after correction (image correction), display of the number of paper sheets required for printing (paper count), and the like. These items are selected or designated using cursor keys 2001 by a user. Reference numeral 2002 denotes a  
20 mode key. Every time the mode key 2002 is pressed, the type of print (index print, all-frame print, one-frame print, and the like) can be switched, and a corresponding one of LEDs 2003 is turned on in accordance with the selected type of print. Reference  
25 numeral 2004 denotes a maintenance key which is used to perform maintenance of the printer such as cleaning of the printhead. Reference numeral 2005 denotes a print

start key which is pressed when the start of print is designated or when the maintenance setup is settled. Reference numeral 2006 denotes a print cancel key which is pressed when printing or maintenance is canceled.

5           The arrangement of principal part associated with control of the PD printer 1000 according to the embodiment will be described below with reference to Fig. 3. In Fig. 3, the same reference numerals denote parts common to those in the above drawings, and a  
10   description thereof will be omitted.

Referring to Fig. 3, reference numeral 3000 denotes a controller (control board). Reference numeral 3001 denotes an ASIC (dedicated custom LSI). Reference numeral 3002 denotes a DSP (Digital Signal  
15   Processor) which incorporates a CPU and executes various control processes (to be described later), and image processes such as conversion from a luminance signal (RGB) into a density signal (CMYK), scaling, gamma conversion, and error diffusion. Reference  
20   numeral 3003 denotes a memory having a program memory 3003a which stores a control program for the CPU of the DSP 3002, a RAM area has a memory area functioning as a work area which stores image data and the like. Reference numeral 3004 denotes a printer engine. In  
25   the embodiment, the printer is equipped with a printer engine for an ink-jet printer which prints a color image by using a plurality of color inks. Reference

numeral 3005 denotes a USB connector serving as a port for connecting a digital camera (DSC) 3012. Reference numeral 3006 denotes a connector for connecting the viewer 1011. Reference numeral 3008 denotes a USB hub  
5 (USB HUB). When the PD printer 1000 executes printing on the basis of image data from a PC 3010, the USB hub 3008 allows data from the PC 3010 to pass through it, and outputs the data to the printer engine 3004 via a USB 3021. The connected PC 3010 can directly exchange  
10 data and signals with the printer engine 3004 and execute printing (functions as a general PC printer). Reference numeral 3009 denotes a power supply connector which inputs a DC voltage converted from commercial AC power from a power supply 3019. The PC 3010 is a  
15 general personal computer. Reference numeral 3011 denotes a memory card (PC card) mentioned above; and numeral 3012 denotes the digital camera (to be also referred to as a DSC: Digital Still Camera).

Note that signals are exchanged between the  
20 controller 3000 and the printer engine 3004 via the USB 3021 or an IEEE1284 bus 3022.

Fig. 4 is a block diagram showing the arrangement of the DSC (Digital Still Camera) 3012.

Referring to Fig. 4, reference numeral 3100  
25 denotes a CPU which controls the overall DSC 3012; and numeral 3101 denotes a ROM which stores the process sequence (control program) of the CPU 3100. Reference

numeral 3102 denotes a RAM which is used as a work area for the CPU 3100; and numeral 3103 denotes a switch group which is used to perform various operations. The switch group 3103 includes various switches, cursor  
5 keys, and the like. Reference numeral 2700 denotes a liquid crystal display unit which is used to display an image photographed at present or a sensed/stored image and display a menu for performing various setups to the DSC 3012. Reference numeral 3105 denotes an optical  
10 unit which mainly comprises a lens and its drive system. Reference numeral 3106 denotes a CCD element; and numeral 3107 denotes a driver which drives and controls the optical unit 3105 under the control of the CPU 3100. Reference numeral 3108 denotes a connector for  
15 connecting a storage medium 3109 (compact flash™ memory card, smart media card, or the like); and numeral 3110 denotes a USB interface (USB slave side) for connecting a PC or the PD printer 1000 of the embodiment.

Fig. 5 depicts a view for explaining connection  
20 between the PD printer 1000 and the DSC 3012 according to the embodiment. The same reference numerals denote parts common to those in the above drawings, and a description thereof will be omitted.

Referring to Fig. 5, a cable 5000 comprises a  
25 connector 5001 which is connected to the connector 1012 of the PD printer 1000, and a connector 5002 for connecting a connector 5003 of the digital camera 3012.

The digital camera 3012 can output image data saved in an internal memory (memory card) via the connector 5003. The digital camera 3012 can take various arrangements such as an arrangement which incorporates  
5 a memory as a storage means and an arrangement having a slot for inserting a removal memory. The PD printer 1000 and digital camera 3012 are connected via the cable 5000 shown in Fig. 5, and image data from the digital camera 3012 can be directly sent to the PD  
10 printer 100 and printed by the PD printer 1000.

Operation examples of the print system according to the embodiment on the basis of the above arrangement will be explained as embodiments.

[First Embodiment]

15 The outline of the operation of a print system including a DSC 3012 and PD printer 1000 based on the above arrangement will be described. In the print system according to the first embodiment, the DSC 3012 and PD printer 1000 can operate in accordance with DPS  
20 (Direct Print System) specifications.

Fig. 6 depicts a chart for explaining a sequence when the DSC 3012 issues a print request to the PD printer 1000 to print in the print system according to the first embodiment.

25 This process sequence is executed when the PD printer 1000 and DSC 3012 are connected via a cable 5000 and have confirmed that they comply with the DPS

specifications. The DSC 3012 transmits  
"ConfigurePrintService" to the PD printer 1000 to  
acquire the state of the PD printer 1000 (600). In  
response to this, the PD printer 1000 notifies the DSC  
5 3012 of the current state (in this case, "idle" state)  
of the PD printer 1000 (601). The DSC 3012 inquires  
the capability of the PD printer 1000 (602), and issues  
a print start request (StartJob) corresponding to the  
capability (603). The print start request is issued on  
10 condition that "newJobOK" (Fig. 8B) in status  
information (to be described later) from the PD printer  
1000 is "True" in 601.

In response to the print start request, the PD  
printer 1000 requests file information of the DSC 3012  
15 on the basis of the file ID of image data to be printed  
(604). In response to this, the DSC 3012 transmits  
file information. The file information contains items  
of information such as the file capacity (file size),  
presence/absence of a thumbnail image, and file  
20 attributes. When the PD printer 1000 receives the file  
information and determines that the file can be  
processed, the PD printer 1000 requests the file of the  
DSC 3012 (605). The DSC 3012 sends image data of the  
requested file to the DSC 3012. After then, when the  
25 PD printer 1000 starts a print process, the PD printer  
1000 sends status information representing "Printing"  
to the DSC 3012 by "NotifyDeviceStatus" in 606. After



a print process of one page ends, the PD printer 1000 notifies the DSC 3012 of the end of the print process by "NotifyJobStatus" 607 at the start of processing the next page. For print of only one page, the PD printer  
5 1000 notifies the DSC 3012 of the "idle" state by "NotifyDviceStatus" 608 at the end of printing one requested page. For N-up print of laying out a plurality of (N) images on one page and printing them, the PD printer 1000 sends "NotifyJobStatus" 607 to the  
10 DSC 3012 every time N images are printed. The issuing timings of "NotifyJobStatus" and "NotifyDeviceStatus" and the image data acquisition order in the first embodiment are merely examples, and various cases are conceivable depending on the product specification.

15 The print process includes a case in which the file IDs of image data to be printed are contained and transmitted at once in a print start request (StartJob) from the DSC 3012 to perform print, and a case in which only the file ID of a DPOF file used in general photo  
20 development is contained in a print start request (StartJob) from the DSC 3012 and transmitted to the PD printer 1000, and the PD printer 1000 interprets the DPOF file, acquires the file ID of necessary image data, and prints.

25 Fig. 7 depicts a view for explaining an example of a print start request issued by the DSC 3012 to the PD printer 1000.

In Fig. 7, numeral 720 denotes the configuration (jobConfig) of the print job, and numeral 721 denotes print information (printInfo).

The configuration 720 will be explained. Numeral  
5 700 (quality) designates the print quality such as  
"normal" or "high quality". Numeral 701 (paperSize)  
designates the paper size, and numeral 702 (paperType)  
designates the paper type such as "plain paper", "photo  
paper", or "ink-jet paper". Numeral 703 (fileType)  
10 designates the type of an image file to be printed, and  
when, for example, DPOF is used, the type representing  
DPOF is designated by the file type 703. Numeral 704  
(datePrint) designates whether or not to print a date,  
numeral 705 (fileNamePrint) designates whether or not  
15 to print a file name, numeral 706 (imageOptimize)  
designates whether or not to optimize an image, numeral  
707 (fixedSize) designates whether or not to perform  
fixed-size print, and numeral 708 (cropping) designates  
whether or not to print a designated range of an image.

20 The print information 721 contains a file ID 709  
(fileId) and date information 710 (date).

Figs. 8A and 8B depict views for explaining items  
of information contained in JobStatus and DeviceStatus  
described above. JobStatus (Fig. 8A) and DeviceStatus  
25 (Fig. 8B) are transmitted from the PD printer 1000 to  
the DSC 3012. The DSC 3012 can request the PD printer  
1000 to transmit these items of information at an

arbitrary timing.

In Fig. 8A, "prtPID", "ImagePath", and "copyID" become effective when print of a DPOF file is designated. A "prtPID" is identification information (ID) of a print section designated by a DPOF file. An "ImagePath" is information of a path for specifying an image file designated by the DPOF file. A "copyID" designates the number of a copy during print upon designating print of a plurality of copies. In print based on a DPOF file, the DSC 3012 describes "fileID" of the DPOF file in a print start request (StartJob), and transmits the print start request to the PD printer 1000. In response to this, the PD printer 1000 can start printing the DPOF file. The PD printer 1000 acquires the DPOF file on the basis of "fileID" of the DPOF file, executes "GetFileID", and specifies "fileID" of an image file designated in the DPOF file. The PD printer 1000 requests the image file of the DSC 3012, and acquires the image data. As a result, an image designated in the DPOF file can be printed. During execution of print based on the DPOF file, the PD printer 1000 notifies the DSC 3012 by "NotifyJobStatus" of "prtPID", "ImagePath", and "copyID" representing the progress of printing. The information of "prtPID", "ImagePath", and "copyID" is stored in an internal memory in order to avoid printing the printed images again when the printing is restarted, in a case where

it is possible to restart the printing after the printing was interrupted.

When the print process restarts after interruption due to any reason during print of the DPOF  
5 file, the print process restarts from a top of the page at which the print process was aborted.

A "progress" represents the current page (N/T) during print out of a prospective number of pages. N represents the current print page, and T represents the  
10 total number of print pages to be printed. An "imagePrinted" represents the number of printed images.

A DeviceStatus (Fig. 8B) will be explained.

A "dpsPrintServiceStatus" designates the state of the PD printer 1000, and is transmitted to the DSC 3012  
15 from the PD printer 1000. A "dpsPrintServiceStatus" includes idle, print, and pause states. A "jobEndReason" designates the end state of a print process, and is transmitted to the DSC 3012 upon the completion of printing the final page. An  
20 "errorStatus" represents an error state, and is transmitted upon generation of an error. An "errorReason" means a cause of generation the error, and is transmitted together with "errorStatus".

A "disconnectEnable" means that print is possible  
25 even if the USB cable 5000 is disconnected from the PD printer 1000. The PD printer 1000 notifies the DSC 3012 of "disconnectEnable". A "capabilityChanged"

means that the capability in the PD printer 1000 has been changed, and is transmitted to the DSC 3012. A "newJobOK" means that the PD printer 1000 can accept a print request, and is transmitted to the DSC 3012.

5           Fig. 9 is a flow chart showing a print restart process in the DSC 3012 according to the first embodiment. A program which executes this process is stored in a ROM 3101, and a CPU 3100 executes a control process in accordance with the program to realize the  
10 process.

In this process, print operation is aborted when, e.g., the cable 5000 is disconnected during execution of a print job. After that, DPS reconnection is established, the print button of the DSC 3012 is  
15 designated, and the PD printer 1000 is instructed to restart print operation. The PD printer 1000 then restarts print.

This process assumes that interruption of a print process in the PD printer 1000 and interruption of a  
20 print process in the DSC 3012 are recognized by the PD printer 1000 and the DSC 3012.

In step S1, it is determined whether the DSC 3012 and PD printer 1000 have physically been connected by connecting the cable 5000 or the like and DPS  
25 reconnection has been established. If the connection is established, the process advances to step S2. If the DSC 3012 designates the restart of print, it is

determined whether print process has been interrupted. If the print process has not interrupted, the process advances to step S3 to perform a normal print process such as a process of newly starting print process in accordance with a print instruction.

If the print process has been interrupted, the process advances to step S4. It is determined whether the PD printer 1000 which has newly established connection is of the same model (same <dpsVersion> and <productName>), the model of the same manufacturer (<productName>), or the model of the same vendor (<vendorName>) as that of the PD printer 1000 which has interrupted the previous print process. In this procedure, the model of the PD printer 1000 is determined on the basis of contents sent as a response from the PD printer 1000 for "ConfigurePrintService" issued by the DSC 3012. When the same PD printer is reconnected, no problem occurs. Even for a printer of another model, if the manufacturer or vendor of the printer is the same and a re-print process according to the first embodiment is possible on the basis of the design of the manufacturer or vendor, restart of printing can be determined to be possible, and the process advances to a subsequent process S6. If NO in step S4, the process advances to step S5 to determine that continuation of print process is impossible, and display a message on the display unit 2700 of the DSC

3012. If necessary, the UI (user menu window) displayed on the display unit 2700 may be changed.

If the reconnected apparatus is determined in step S4 to be of a compatible model, the process  
5 advances to step S6 to determine whether print process is performed using a DPOF file. If YES in step S6, the process advances to step S7 to transmit the file ID of the DPOF file to the PD printer 1000. In this case, "prtPID", "ImagePath", and "copyID" described above are  
10 transmitted together with the file ID of the DPOF file, thereby designating a file subjected to the restart of print process using the DPOF file.

If the print process is not performed using DPOF file in step S6, i.e., each image file is to be  
15 designated and printed, the file IDs of image files except printed image files among the file IDs of image files to be printed are transmitted at once to the PD printer 1000 to execute print. Note, as a print restart instruction, a print button is designated among  
20 the operation buttons of the DSC 3012 to send "StartJob" from the DSC 3012 to the PD printer 1000 and print process is restarted.

The PD printer 1000 notifies the DSC 3012 of the end of printing each page by "jobStatus" (meaning the  
25 start of printing the next page) sent from the PD printer 1000 at the start of the next page, or "jobEndReason" contained in "deviceStatus" for the

final page. The DSC 3012 can, therefore, confirm the number of printed images. Whether print process has been interrupted can be determined based on whether the number of images designated by a print instruction have  
5 been printed when images are printed one by one, or from the progress ("prtPID", "ImagePath", and "copyID") in a DPOF file or whether print process has been completed when the print process is based on the DPOF file.

10       When one image is printed on one page, the number of print paper sheets coincides with the number of images. When, however, a plurality of (N) images are laid out and printed on one paper sheet, the number of images to be printed does not coincide with the number  
15 of print paper sheets. The DSC 3012 must make the number of print paper sheets and the number of image data match with each other in accordance with the print mode.

      When date print <datePrint> 704 in <jobConfig>  
20 720 in Fig. 7 is designated, <date> 710 contained in <printInfo> 721 is printed. When date print <datePrint> 704 in <jobConfig> 720 is not designated, date data is ignored and is not printed even if <date> 710 is contained in <printInfo> 721.

25       This can increase the degree of freedom of data contained in <printInfo> 721. A startJob command can be created by, e.g., directly pasting, to <printInfo>



721, image data and a date list which are used by another job.

Fig. 10 is a flow chart for explaining a process in a print system according to the first embodiment of the present invention.

In the embodiment, when the DSC 3012 issues any command to the PD printer 1000 and the status of the PD printer 1000 changes, the PD printer 1000 notifies the DSC 3012 of the status by "NotifyDeviceStatus" described above. However, when the state of the PD printer 1000 does not change or a response delays, the DSC 3012 determines (estimates) that a prospective status change has occurred in the PD printer 1000 by a previously issued command, and executes a corresponding process. To confirm the state of the PD printer 1000, the DSC 3012 issues "GetDeviceStatus" to the PD printer 1000, acquires the state of the PD printer 1000, and executes a process corresponding to the acquired status of the printer.

An example of this process will be explained with reference to the flow chart of Fig. 10.

In step S10, a print start request "StartJob" is issued to the PD printer 1000. The process advances to step S11 to determine whether a predetermined status response "NotifyDeviceStatus" is received from the PD printer 1000. If the PD printer 1000 is a product-type capable of accepting only one print job, newJobOK of

NotifyDeviceStatus indicating that the PD printer 1000 can accept the next print job should represent "False" after issuing the print start request "startJob" to the PD printer 1000. If a normal response (newJobOK is  
5 "False") is received in step S11, the process advances to step S12 to wait until "newJobOK" changes to "True". Thereafter, a normal print process of issuing the next command or outputting image data or the like in accordance with a request from the PD printer 1000 is  
10 executed.

In step S13, it is determined whether "NotExecuted" representing that "StartJob" could not be executed has been received. If "NotExecuted" has been received, the process advances to step S20 to issue  
15 "GetDeviceStatus" to the PD printer 1000 and acquire the current status of the PD printer 1000. If this status reveals the reason why the instruction could not be executed, and "StartJob" can be reissued, a message to this effect is displayed on the UI of the display  
20 unit 2700 of the DSC 3012. After then, if the user designates reissuing of an instruction by using the button 3103, the process advances from step S21 to S22 to reissue to the PD printer 1000 the "StartJob" instruction which has not been executed. If no  
25 reissuing designation is input in step S21, the process advances from step S21 to step S19.

If no "NotExecuted" has been received in step S13,

the process advances to step S14 to determine whether "NotSupported" has been received. If "NotSupported" has been received, the process advances to step S15. In this case, the previously issued "StartJob" is not  
5 supported by the PD printer 1000, and, for example, non-supported items (impossible designation) are displayed on the UI of the display unit 2700 so as to represent that the print instruction is not supported by the PD printer 1000.

10           The meaning of not supporting the "StartJob" instruction includes a case in which the PD printer 1000 does not support the "StartJob" instruction itself, and also a case in which the PD printer 1000 supports the "StartJob" instruction itself but does not support  
15 the currently issued "StartJob" instruction because an unsupported paper size or paper type is designated. In this case, the UI of the DSC 3012 is so reconstructed as to disable selection of an improper paper size or paper type (items to be set for print operation),  
20 similar to the above-described example. This can decrease the possibility of receiving "NotSupported" again when a "StartJob" instruction is executed again to the PD printer 1000. Note, upon receiving the "NotSupported", a process of, e.g., confirming a paper  
25 size or paper type supported by the PD printer 1000 may be performed.

          If no "NotSupported" has been received in step

S14, the process advances to step S11'. This step assumes that the response content is substantially "OK". If a predetermined status response is received in step S11', the process advances to step S12 to continue a normal operation. If no predetermined status information is received in step S11', the process advances to step S16 to determine whether to continue the operation as normal operation. This may be displayed using the above-mentioned UI to allow the user to select the normal operation. If the process shifts to the normal operation, the process advances to step S12. If the user does not input any instruction and the process does not shift to the normal operation, the process advances to step S17 to request the status of the PD printer 1000 by using "GetDeviceStatus". The process advances to step S18, and the status of the PD printer 1000 is acquired and if the status is an ordinary one, this status is determined to be a normally estimated one, and the process advances to step S12. If another status is acquired, the process advances to step S19 to execute a process corresponding to the acquired status.

The reason why unestimated "NotExecuted" has been sent back as a response in step S13 is that, for example, a PC 3010 is connected to the PD printer 1000, a print instruction from the PC 3010 is received by the PD printer 1000 at almost the same time as a print

start request from the DSC 3012 and a print process of print data from the PC 3010 is commenced. That is, since the DSC 3012 recognizes "newJobOK" = "True" in advance on the basis of NotifyDeviceStatus issued by the PD printer 1000, the DSC 3012 issues a "StartJob" command. However, immediately when the "StartJob" command is issued, "newJobOK" = "False" is set, and the PD printer 1000 sends back "NotExecuted" as a response. The DSC 3012 which has recognized "newJobOK" = "True" receives the unestimated response "NotExecuted" from the PD printer 1000. The reason why no predetermined status information has been received in step S11 is that, for example, the PD printer 1000 is a product capable of accepting a plurality of print jobs and even after a print request "StartJob" is accepted, "newJobOK" of "DeviceStatus" is kept unchanged as "True", and thus the PD printer 1000 does not issue "NotifyDeviceStatus" to the DSC 3012. Also in this case, the DSC 3012 securely operates on the assumption that "newJobOK" is "False" until the state of the PD printer 1000 has been confirmed by "GetDeviceStatus" (because of the possibility of delaying issuing of "NotifyDeviceStatus" representing "newJobOK" = "False" due to any cause).

The above description assumes that, even when a command from the DSC 3012 and a command from the PD printer 1000 are almost simultaneously issued, both the

commands become effective. However, there may be also a direct print specification: "of almost simultaneously issued commands, a command from the DSC 3012 is preferentially processed, and issuing of a command from the PD printer 1000 is ignored and discarded". In this case, the check content in step S11 is "whether a command issued from the PD printer 1000 has been received?". If YES in step S11, the process advances to step S13 via a step (not shown) of ignoring a command from the PD printer 1000; if no command is received from the printer 1000, the process directly advances to step S13.

In the above direct print specification, the discarded command of the PD printer 1000 may be reissued by the PD printer 1000. A case in which a print instruction from the PC 3010 is received at almost the same time as "StartJob" from the DSC 3012 and a print process for print data from the PC 3010 is commenced will be exemplified. The DSC 3012 which has recognized in advance "newJobOK" = "True" by NotifyDeviceStatus issued by the PD printer 1000 in advance issues a "StartJob" instruction. At almost the same time, the PD printer 1000 which starts a print process for print data from the PC 3010 changes to "newJobOK" = "False". In order to notify the DSC 3012 of this, the PD printer 1000 issues a "NotifyDeviceStatus" instruction to the DSC 3012.

However, the "NotifyDeviceStatus" instruction issued by the PD printer 1000 is discarded, and the "StartJob" instruction issued by the DSC 3012 is preferentially processed. Since the PD printer 1000 has already  
5 changed "newJobOK" to "False", it sends back "NotExecuted" in response to the "StartJob" instruction. At this time, the PD printer 1000 must reissue the "NotifyDeviceStatus" instruction in order to notify the DSC 3012 of "newJobOK" = "False". At this time, if the  
10 DSC 3012 issues the next command, instructions (commands) are almost simultaneously issued from the two devices again.

Basically, the situation in which the two devices almost simultaneously issue commands and one of them is  
15 discarded may occur when criterion statuses used to issue commands from the two devices are different. In this case, the direct print process becomes very unstable and is in a dangerous state. Hence, the situation in which the two devices almost  
20 simultaneously issue commands is preferably avoided as much as possible. For this purpose, for example, when the DSC 3012 detects "issuing of a command from the PD printer 1000" in step S11, issuing of a "GetDeviceStatus" instruction may be inhibited in step  
25 S20 or S17 for a predetermined time period to wait for a command from the PD printer 1000.

Also in the PD printer 1000 as a partner of the

direct print, inhibition of issuing a command from the PD printer 1000 for a predetermined time period and a wait for a command from the DSC 3012 may be set. If, however, these predetermined inhibition time periods  
5 are equal, commands will be almost simultaneously issued from the two devices after the elapse of the predetermined time period. Considering this possibility, the predetermined time period may not be fixed and may be changed dynamically discontinuously or  
10 irregularly. Alternatively, the inhibition time period used when "issuing of a command by the PD printer 1000 is not detected" in step S11 may be used until "issuing of a command by the PD printer 1000 is detected" in step S11, and updated when "issuing of a command by the  
15 PD printer 1000 is detected" in step S11. As a method of changing the timing of issuing command, the issuing timing may be advanced. To prevent the two devices from changing to the same timing, the timing may be changed by a predetermined rule. For example, the  
20 timing change method may be set depending on the USB host or slave. Alternatively, both the DSC 3012 and PD printer 1000 may comprise means for generating random timing signals, and command issuing timings may be determined in accordance with the timing signals,  
25 respectively. As described above, the PD printer 1000 may also be set to a state in which issuing of a command from the PD printer 1000 is inhibited for a



predetermined time period, thereby decreasing the possibility of almost simultaneously issuing commands from the two devices. Various modifications described above can also be applied.

5           A process of continuing print from the DSC 3012 in the print system according to the embodiment and a process of interrupting print process will be described. Also in this case, the arrangement of the print system and those of the DSC 3012 and a PD printer 1000 are the  
10 same as those described above, and a description thereof will be omitted.

Fig. 11 is a flow chart for explaining a print continuation process executed when a print process in the DSC 3012 according to the embodiment is interrupted  
15 and then executed upon designating a print button which designates the print start.

In step S110, it is determined whether the print button among operation buttons 3103 of the DSC 3012 has been designated. If NO in step S110, the process  
20 advances to step S111 to execute another process such as a process corresponding to a designated button or a wait for an instruction with a button. If the print button has been designated, the process advances to step S112. A "GetDeviceStatus" is issued to the PD  
25 printer 1000 to request status information of the PD printer 1000 and acquire status information sent from the PD printer 1000 in response to the request. The

process advances to step S113 to determine on the basis of the acquired status information whether the status of the PD printer 1000 is "pause". If YES in step S113, the process advances to step S114 to determine whether

5 an error has occurred and "Warning" is set (e.g., a cable is disconnected), or no error has occurred. If YES in step S114, the restart of a print process is determined to be possible (because the status from the PD printer 1000 has been received). The process

10 advances to step S115 to instruct the PD printer 1000 to restart the print process (transmit "ContinueJob").

If no pause state is set in step S113 or another error has occurred in step S114, the restart of print process is determined to be impossible, and a message

15 to this effect is displayed on the UI of the display unit 2700. In this case, for example, a message is displayed on the display unit 2700 to notify the user that print process cannot restart, and/or selection of the print button is disabled. Wasteful press of the

20 print button by the user can be avoided by acquiring the statue of the PD printer 1000 before press of the print button is determined in step S110, and notifying the user whether ON/OFF of the print button is effective.

25 Fig. 12 is a flow chart for explaining a print abortion process executed upon designating a print abortion button which designates abortion of a print

process in the DSC 3012 according to the embodiment.

In step S121, it is determined whether an abortion button among the operation buttons 3103 of the DSC 3012 has been designated. If NO in step S121, the  
5 process advances to step S122 to execute another process such as a process corresponding to a designated button or a wait for an instruction with a button. If the abortion button has been designated (pressed), the process advances to step S123. A "GetDeviceStatus" is  
10 issued to the PD printer 1000 to request current status information of the PD printer 1000 and acquire status information sent from the PD printer 1000 in response to the request. The process advances to step S124 to determine on the basis of the acquired status  
15 information whether the status of the PD printer 1000 is "pause". If YES in step S124, the process advances to step S126; if NO, to step S125 to determine whether print progresses. If YES in step S125, abortion of the print process is determined to be possible, and the  
20 process advances to step S126 to instruct the PD printer 1000 to abort the print process (transmit "AbortJob").

If NO in step S125, abortion of the print process is determined to be impossible, and a message to this  
25 effect is displayed on the UI of the display unit 2700. In this case, for example, a message is displayed on the display unit 2700 to notify the user that print

cannot be aborted, and/or selection of the abortion button is disabled. Wasteful press of the abortion button by the user can be avoided by acquiring the statue of the PD printer 1000 before pressing of the  
5 abortion button is determined in step S121, and notifying the user whether press of the abortion button is effective.

[Second Embodiment]

The above described embodiment is mainly  
10 explained for a processing in the DSC 3012, but the second embodiment will be explained for an operation in a case where the PD printer 1000 acquires image data from the DSC 3012. The hardware structures of the DSC 3012 and the PD printer 1000 are the same as those in  
15 the first embodiment, so the descriptions of the structures will be omitted.

Fig. 13 is a flow chart for explaining an image data acquisition process in the PD printer 1000 according to the second embodiment of the present  
20 invention. A program which executes this process is stored in the program memory 3003a, and executed under the control of the DSP 3002.

This process starts when a print request ("StartJob") is sent from the DSC 3012 to designate the  
25 start of a print process. In step S31, "GetFileInfo" is sent to the DSC 3012 to request information on an image file desired by the DSC 3012. In step S32, when

information (file size, attribute, or the like) on the image file is sent from the DSC 3012, an item which is contained in the information and represents the file capacity is acquired. The process advances to step S33

5 to determine whether the entire image file can be received and processed at once. This is determined on the basis of, e.g., the memory capacity of a free area in the memory 3003 of the PD printer 1000. If reception of all image data at once is determined to be

10 impossible, the process advances to step S34 to read out the image file. A start address and read amount are designated to request partial image data of the image file. This is performed using "GetPartialFile". The DSC 3012 reads out the designated partial image

15 data from the image file in accordance with the start address and read amount, and transmits the partial image data to the PD printer 1000. The PD printer 1000 which has received the partial image data in step S35 processes and prints the partial image data in step S36.

20 The process advances to step S37 to determine whether all image data of the image file have been printed. If NO in step S37, the process returns to step S34 to request the next partial image data. This process is repetitively executed until the entire image file

25 designated in step S32 has been received and printed.

If it is determined in step S33 that image data of the image file can be received and processed at once,

the process advances to step S38 to request all the data of the image file of the DSC 3012. In step S39, all the image data of the image file sent from the DSC 3012 on the basis of the request are received and  
5 printed.

Fig. 14 is a flow chart for explaining another example of the image data acquisition process in the PD printer 1000 according to the second embodiment of the present invention. A program which executes this  
10 process is stored in the program memory 3003a, and executed under the control of the DSP 3002.

This process starts when a print request ("StartJob") is sent from the DSC 3012 to designate the start of a print process. In step S41, "GetFileInfo"  
15 is sent to the DSC 3012 to request information on an image file designated by the DSC 3012. In step S42, if information on the image file is sent from the DSC 3012, the process advances to step S43 to determine whether the image file contains thumbnail images (index images).  
20 If the image file contains thumbnail images, the process advances to step S44 to determine whether index print is designated using the control unit 1010. If index print is designated, the process advances to step S45 to request the thumbnail image data of the DSC 3012  
25 (issue "GetThumb") and acquire the data. The process advances to step S46 to execute index print on the basis of the acquired thumbnail image data.

If the image file does not contain any thumbnail image in step S43 or no index print is designated in step S44, the process advances to step S33 (Fig. 13) to execute the above-described image print process.

5        In this fashion, according to the second embodiment, the image data amount acquired at once from the DSC 3012 can be changed and input from the DSC 3012 in accordance with the memory capacity and process performance of the PD printer 1000.

10        It can be detected in advance that a thumbnail image has already been stored in the image file of the DSC 3012. When index print is designated in the PD printer 1000, a thumbnail image creation process in the PD printer 1000 can be omitted. Thus, a thumbnail  
15 image (index image) can be quickly printed.

The present invention may be applied to a system including a plurality of devices (e.g., a host computer, interface device, reader, and printer) or an apparatus (e.g., a copying machine or facsimile apparatus) formed  
20 from a single device.

The object of the present invention is also achieved when a storage medium (or recording medium) which stores software program codes for realizing the functions of the above-described embodiments (processes  
25 performed on the camera side and various print processes performed on the printer side) is supplied to a system or apparatus, and the computer (or the CPU or MPU) of

the system or apparatus reads out and executes the program codes stored in the storage medium. In this case, the program codes read out from the storage medium realize the functions of the above-described

5   embodiments, and the storage medium which stores the program codes constitutes the present invention. The functions of the above-described embodiments are realized when the computer executes the readout program codes. Also, the present invention includes a case in  
10   which the functions of the above-described embodiments are realized when an OS (Operating System) or the like running on the computer performs part or all of actual processing on the basis of the instructions of the program codes.

15       Furthermore, the present invention includes a case in which, after the program codes read out from the storage medium are written in the memory of a function expansion card inserted into the computer or the memory of a function expansion unit connected to  
20   the computer, the CPU of the function expansion card or function expansion unit performs part or all of actual processing on the basis of the instructions of the program codes and thereby realizes the functions of the above-described embodiments.

25       As has been described above, according to the embodiments, when a print process in the PD printer is interrupted by disconnecting a cable which connects the



DSC and the PD printer, and print can be restarted by connecting the cable again, the print process can be reliably restarted to print.

Image data resent from the DSC to the PD printer  
5 is changed at the restart of print operation between print processing based on a DPOF file and print processing of image data sequentially transmitted from the DSC to the PD printer. In either case, print operation can be reliably restarted.

10 When the DSC according to the embodiments issues a command such as StartJob or AbortJob to the printer, the DSC estimates that a predetermined state has been set even without any response from the printer, and can decide the next operation. The DSC further issues a  
15 command for confirming the status to the printer, and can identify the current state (status) of the printer.

When the printer sends back a specific status as a response to the DSC, the DSC commences a corresponding process. For example, for "NotExecuted"  
20 or "NotSupported", the DSC issues a command which inquires the state of the printer for the former command, and decides the next command to be issued on the basis of the response from the printer. For the latter command, a previously issued command is not  
25 supported by the printer, and thus the DSC executes a process of, e.g., changing a UI displayed on the display unit so as not to subsequently issue the same

command. This can prevent resending of an unwanted command to the printer.

According to the embodiments, the printer can adjust the image data amount to be acquired at once  
5 from the DSC in accordance with the memory capacity and/or process performance of the printer. Image data can be loaded, processed, and printed by the printer.

The present invention is not limited to the above embodiments and various changes and modifications can  
10 be made within the spirit and scope of the present invention. Therefore, to apprise the public of the scope of the present invention, the following claims are made.

## CLAIMS

1. An image supply device used in a recording system in which the image supply device and a recording apparatus are directly connected via a communication interface, and image data is transmitted from the image supply device to the recording apparatus and recorded, characterized by comprising:

determination means for determining whether a type of the recording apparatus is a type capable of restarting recording in a case where a recording process by the recording apparatus is interrupted;

instruction means for instructing the recording apparatus to restart recording in a case where said determination means determines that the type of the recording apparatus is the type capable of restarting recording process; and

control means for controlling to designate recording subsequent to recorded image data in a case where said instruction means instructs the restart of recording process.

2. The image supply device according to claim 1, characterized in that said determination means determines that recording process can be restarted in a case where at least one of a model name, a manufacturer name, and a vendor name of a recording apparatus coincides with one of a model name, a manufacturer name, and a vendor name of the recording apparatus which has

interrupted the recording process.

3. The image supply device according to claim 1, characterized in that

the recording process includes a first recording  
5 process based on a DPOF file and a second recording  
process performed by designating each image file, and  
said control means designates recording of an  
image file subsequent to the recorded page of the DPOF  
file for the first recording process, and designates  
10 recording of an image file subsequent to the recorded  
image file for the second recording process.

4. The image supply device according to claim 1, characterized in that the communication interface includes a USB.

15 5. The image supply device according to claim 1, characterized in that the image supply device includes a digital camera.

6. A recording system in which an image supply  
device and a recording apparatus are directly connected  
20 via a communication interface, and image data is  
transmitted from the image supply device to the  
recording apparatus and recorded, characterized in  
that:

determining whether a type of the recording  
25 apparatus is a type capable of restarting recording in  
a case where a recording process by the recording  
apparatus is interrupted,

instructing from the image supply device to the recording apparatus so as to restart the recording process, in a case where the type of the recording apparatus is determined to be the type capable of  
5 restarting recording process, and

instructing from the image supply device to the recording apparatus on recording subsequent to the recorded image data together with the recording restart instruction.

10 7. The recording system according to claim 6, characterized in that the determination includes determining that recording process can be restarted in a case where at least one of a model name, a manufacturer name, and a vendor name of a recording  
15 apparatus coincides with one of a model name, a manufacturer name, and a vendor name of the recording apparatus which has interrupted the recording process.

8. The recording system according to claim 6, characterized in that  
20 the recording process includes a first recording process based on a DPOF file and a second recording process performed by designating each image file, and  
recording of an image file subsequent to the recorded page of the DPOF file is designated for the  
25 first recording process, and recording of an image file subsequent to the recorded image file is designated for the second recording process.

9. A control method in a recording system in which an image supply device and a recording apparatus are directly connected via a communication interface, and image data is transmitted from the image supply device  
5 to the recording apparatus and recorded, characterized by comprising:

a determination step of determining whether a type of the recording apparatus connected to the image supply device is a type capable of restarting recording  
10 process, in a case where a recording process is interrupted;

a step of causing the image supply device to instruct the recording apparatus to restart recording process in a case where the type of the recording  
15 apparatus is determined in said determination step to be the type capable of restarting recording process; and

a step of causing the image supply device to instruct the recording apparatus on recording  
20 subsequent to recorded image data together with the recording restart instruction.

## AMENDED CLAIMS

[received by the International Bureau on 15 June 2004 (15.06.04);  
Original claims 1, 6 and 9 replaced by amended claims 1, 6 and 9;  
remaining claims unchanged]

1. (Amended) An image supply device used in a recording system in which the image supply device and a recording apparatus communicate with each other via a communication interface, and image data is transmitted from the image supply device to the recording apparatus and recorded, characterized by comprising:

determination means for determining whether a type of the recording apparatus is a type capable of restarting recording in a case where a recording process by the recording apparatus is interrupted;

instruction means for instructing the recording apparatus to restart recording in a case where said determination means determines that the type of the recording apparatus is the type capable of restarting recording process; and

control means for controlling to designate recording subsequent to recorded image data in a case where said instruction means instructs the restart of recording process.

2. The image supply device according to claim 1, characterized in that said determination means determines that recording process can be restarted in a case where at least one of a model name, a manufacturer name, and a vendor name of a recording apparatus coincides with one of a model name, a manufacturer name, and a vendor name of the recording apparatus which has

interrupted the recording process.

3. The image supply device according to claim 1, characterized in that

the recording process includes a first recording  
5 process based on a DPOF file and a second recording  
process performed by designating each image file, and  
said control means designates recording of an  
image file subsequent to the recorded page of the DPOF  
file for the first recording process, and designates  
10 recording of an image file subsequent to the recorded  
image file for the second recording process.

4. The image supply device according to claim 1, characterized in that the communication interface includes a USB.

15 5. The image supply device according to claim 1, characterized in that the image supply device includes a digital camera.

6. (Amended) A recording system in which an image  
supply device and a recording apparatus communicate  
20 with each other via a communication interface, and  
image data is transmitted from the image supply device  
to the recording apparatus and recorded, characterized  
in that:

determining whether a type of the recording  
25 apparatus is a type capable of restarting recording in  
a case where a recording process by the recording  
apparatus is interrupted,



instructing from the image supply device to the recording apparatus so as to restart the recording process, in a case where the type of the recording apparatus is determined to be the type capable of  
5 restarting recording process, and

instructing from the image supply device to the recording apparatus on recording subsequent to the recorded image data together with the recording restart instruction.

10 7. The recording system according to claim 6, characterized in that the determination includes determining that recording process can be restarted in a case where at least one of a model name, a manufacturer name, and a vendor name of a recording  
15 apparatus coincides with one of a model name, a manufacturer name, and a vendor name of the recording apparatus which has interrupted the recording process.

8. The recording system according to claim 6, characterized in that  
20 the recording process includes a first recording process based on a DPOF file and a second recording process performed by designating each image file, and recording of an image file subsequent to the recorded page of the DPOF file is designated for the  
25 first recording process, and recording of an image file subsequent to the recorded image file is designated for the second recording process.

9. (Amended) A control method in a recording system in which an image supply device and a recording apparatus communicate with each other via a communication interface, and image data is transmitted  
5 from the image supply device to the recording apparatus and recorded, characterized by comprising:

a determination step of determining whether a type of the recording apparatus connected to the image supply device is a type capable of restarting recording  
10 process, in a case where a recording process is interrupted;

a step of causing the image supply device to instruct the recording apparatus to restart recording process in a case where the type of the recording  
15 apparatus is determined in said determination step to be the type capable of restarting recording process; and

a step of causing the image supply device to instruct the recording apparatus on recording  
20 subsequent to recorded image data together with the recording restart instruction.

FIG. 1

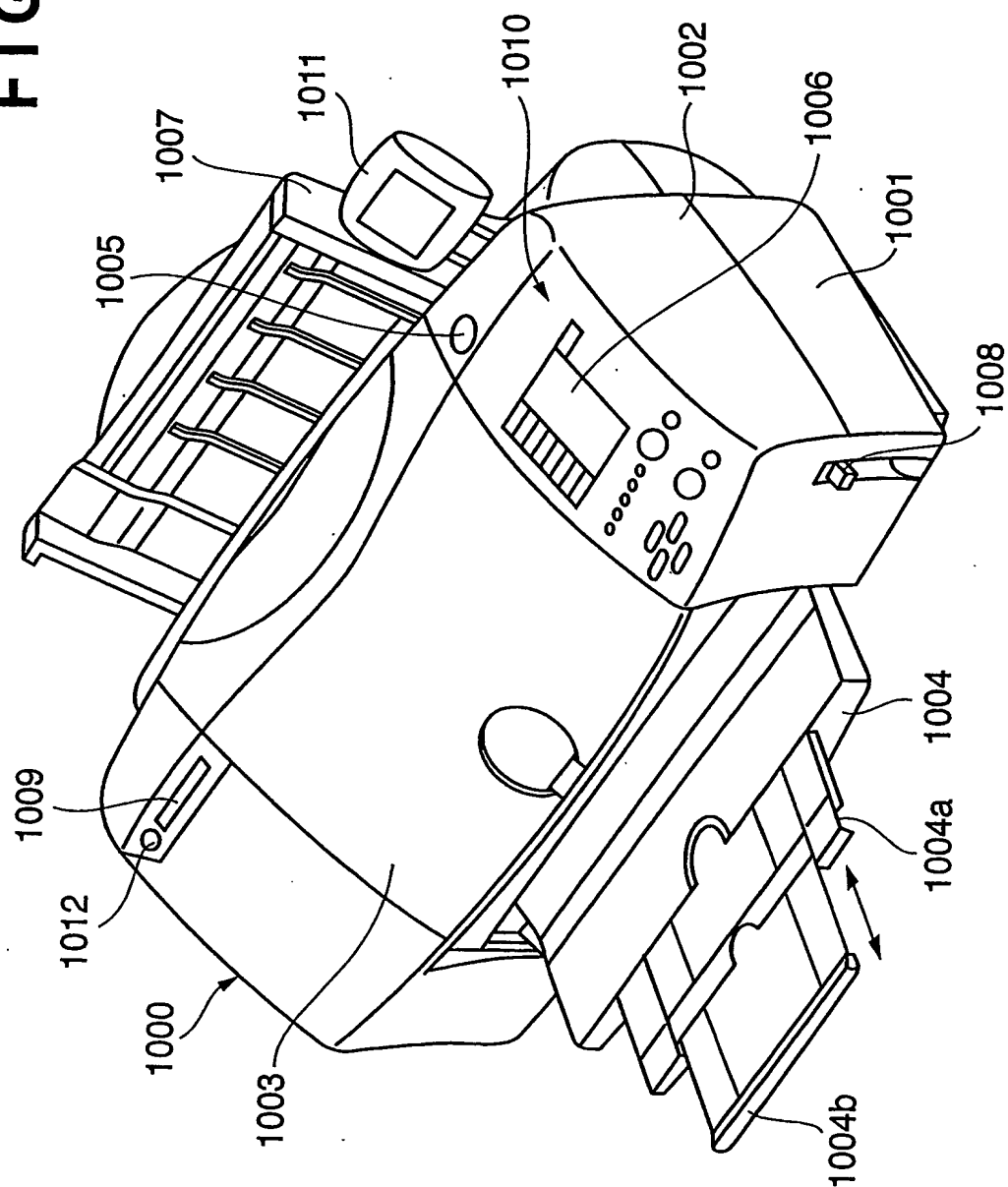


FIG. 2

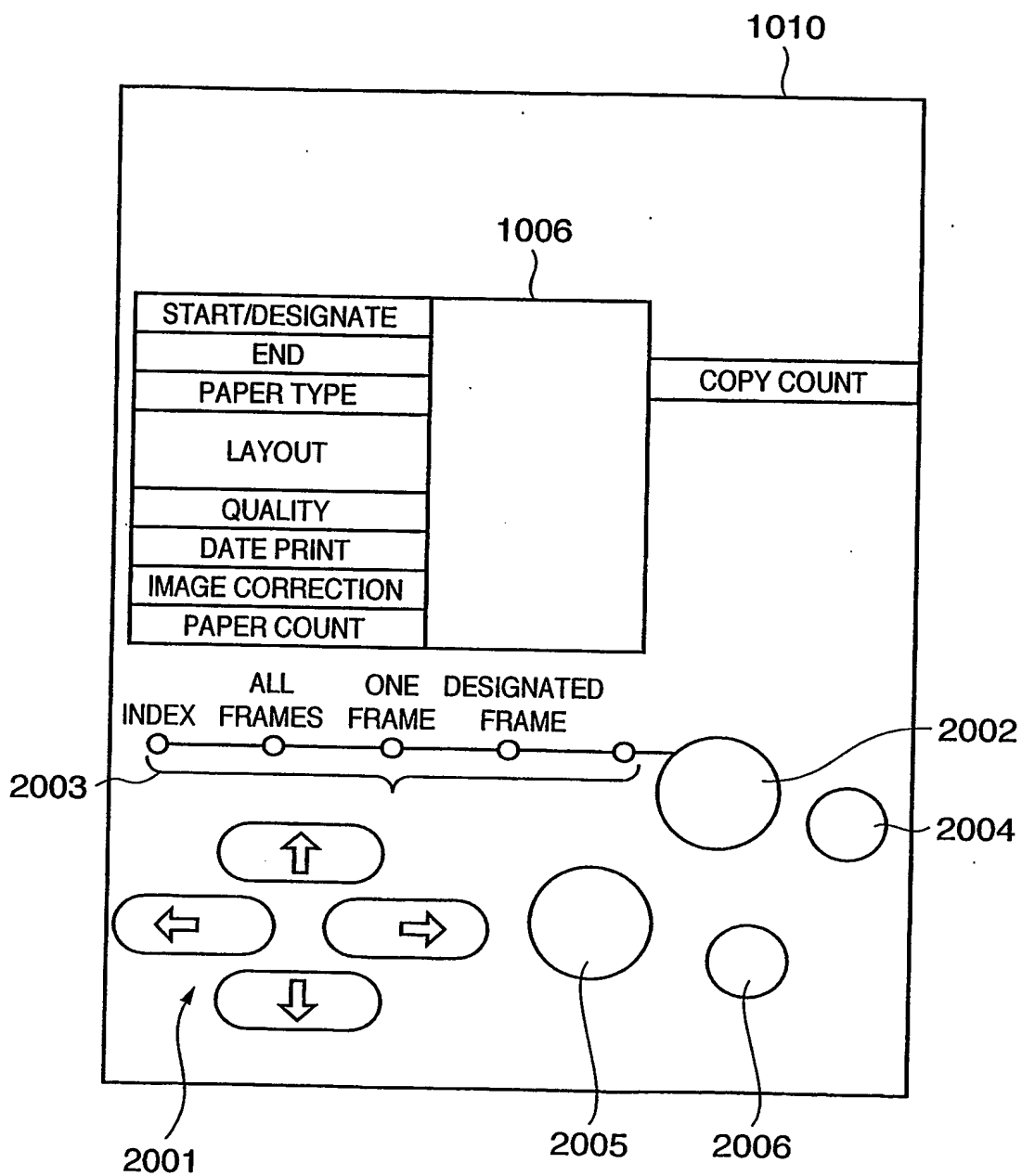
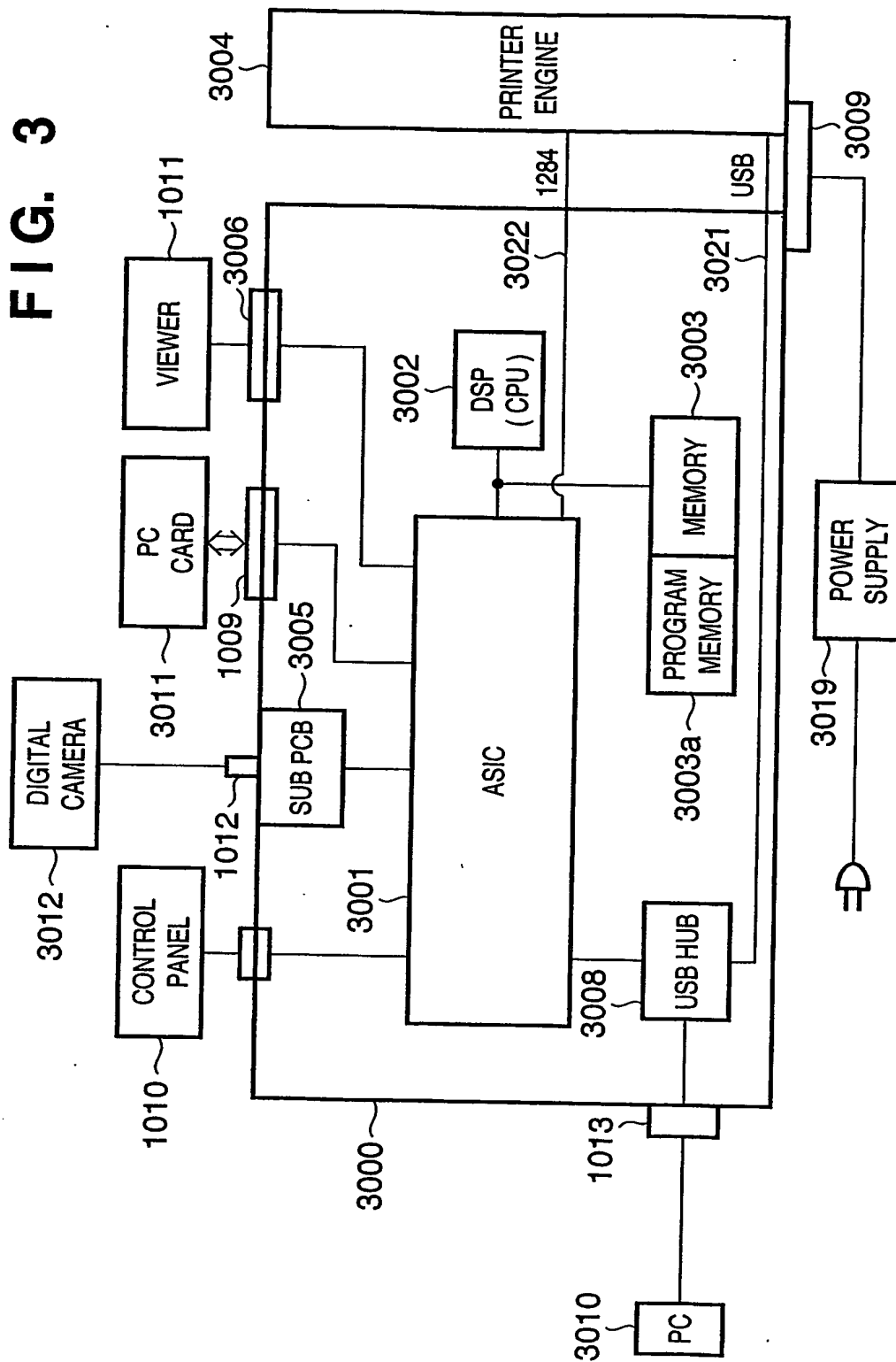
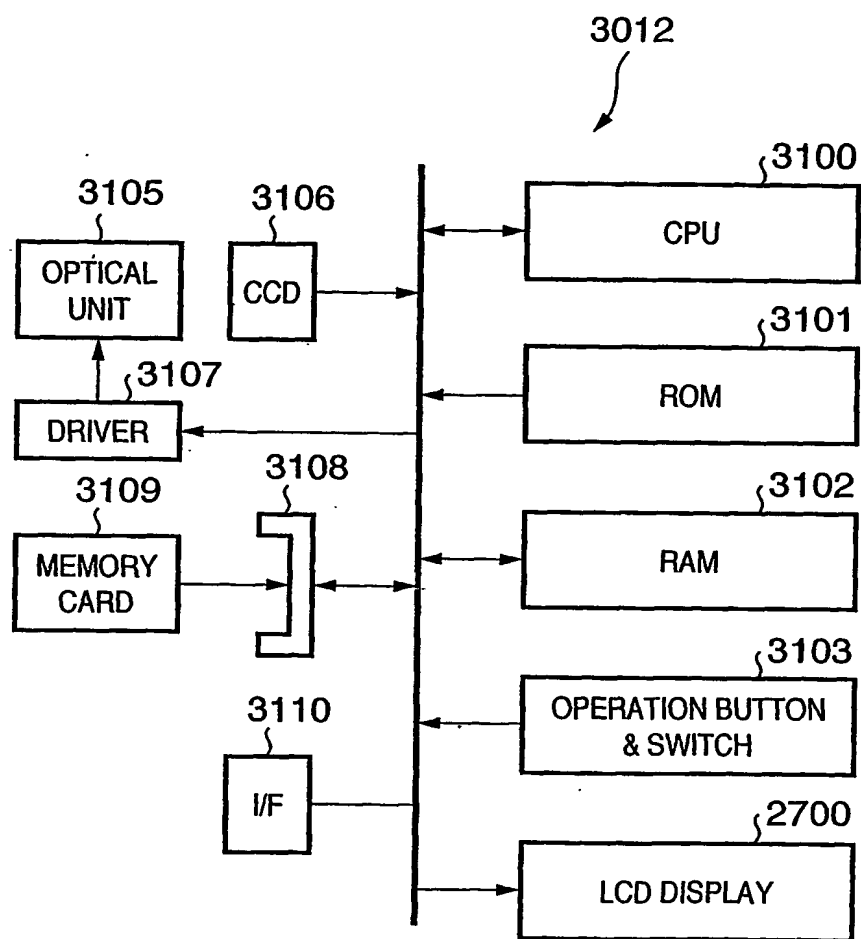


FIG. 3



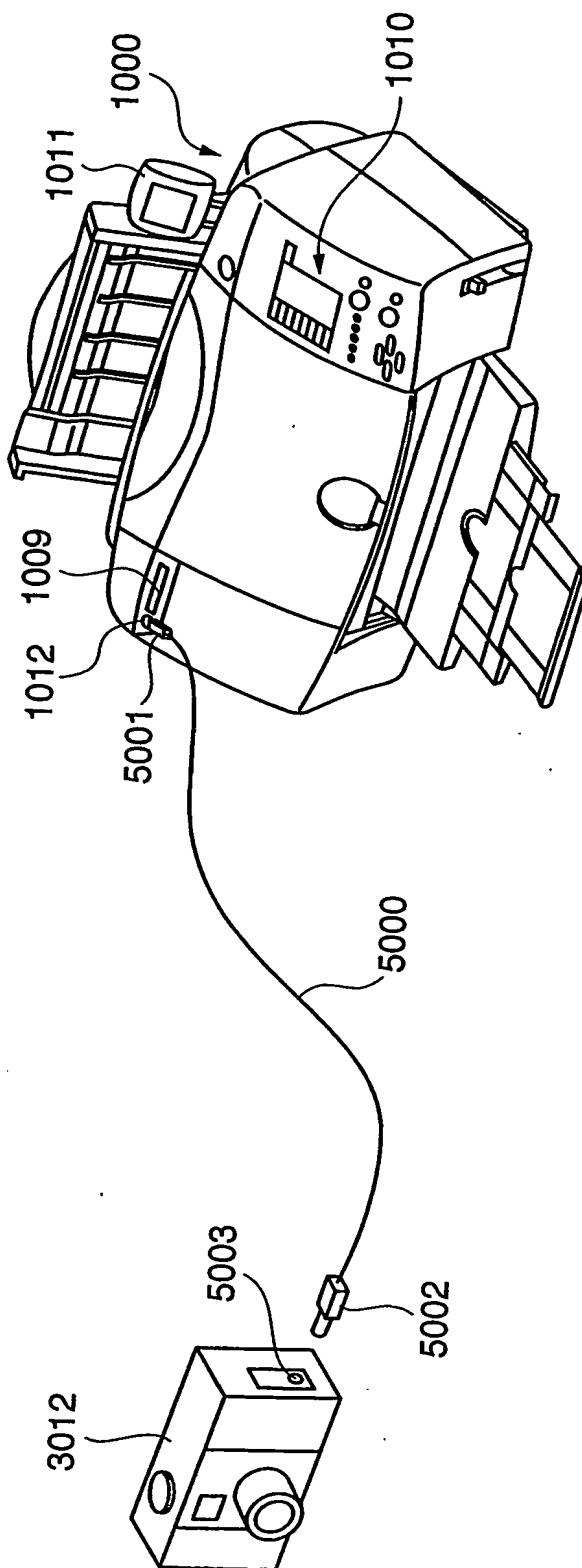
4/14

FIG. 4

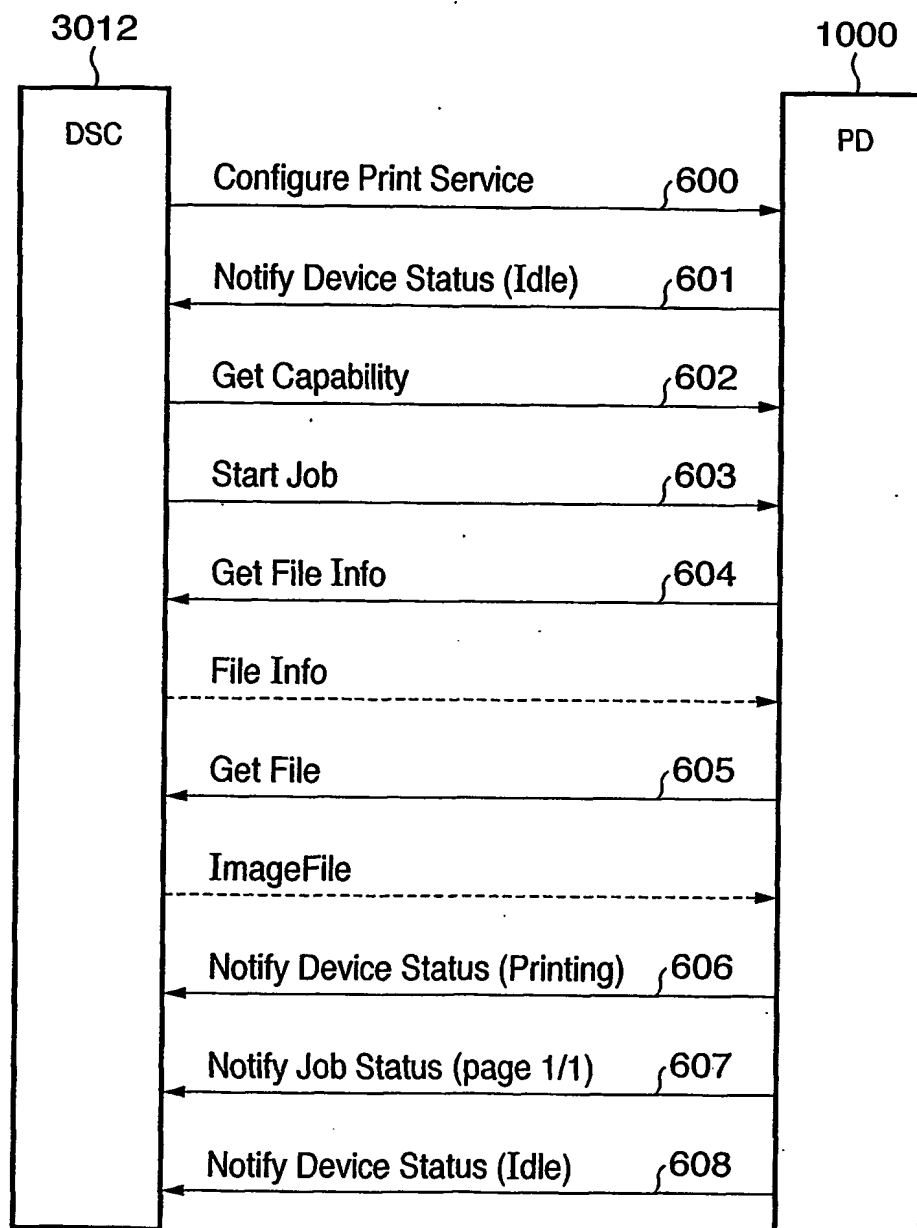


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FIG. 5

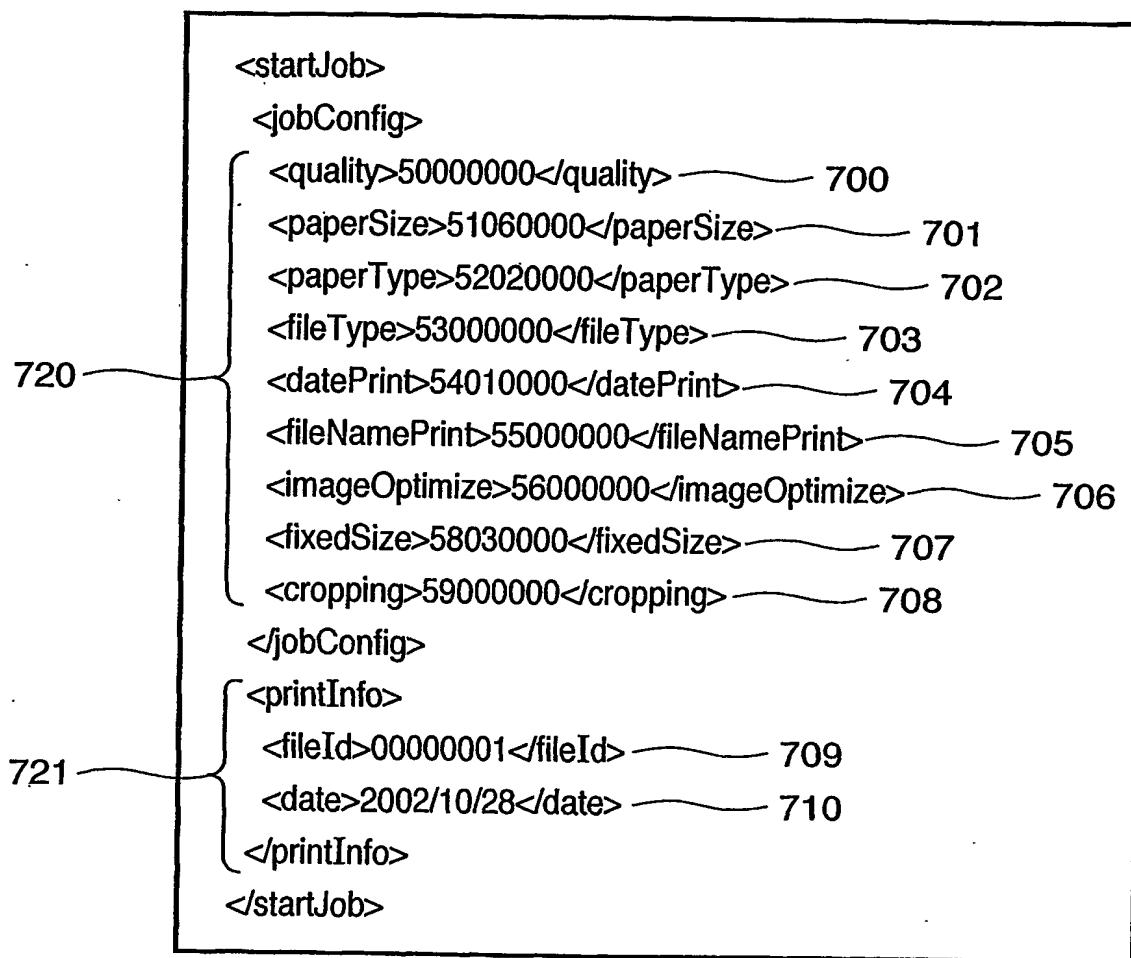


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**FIG. 6**



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**FIG. 7**

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**FIG. 8A**

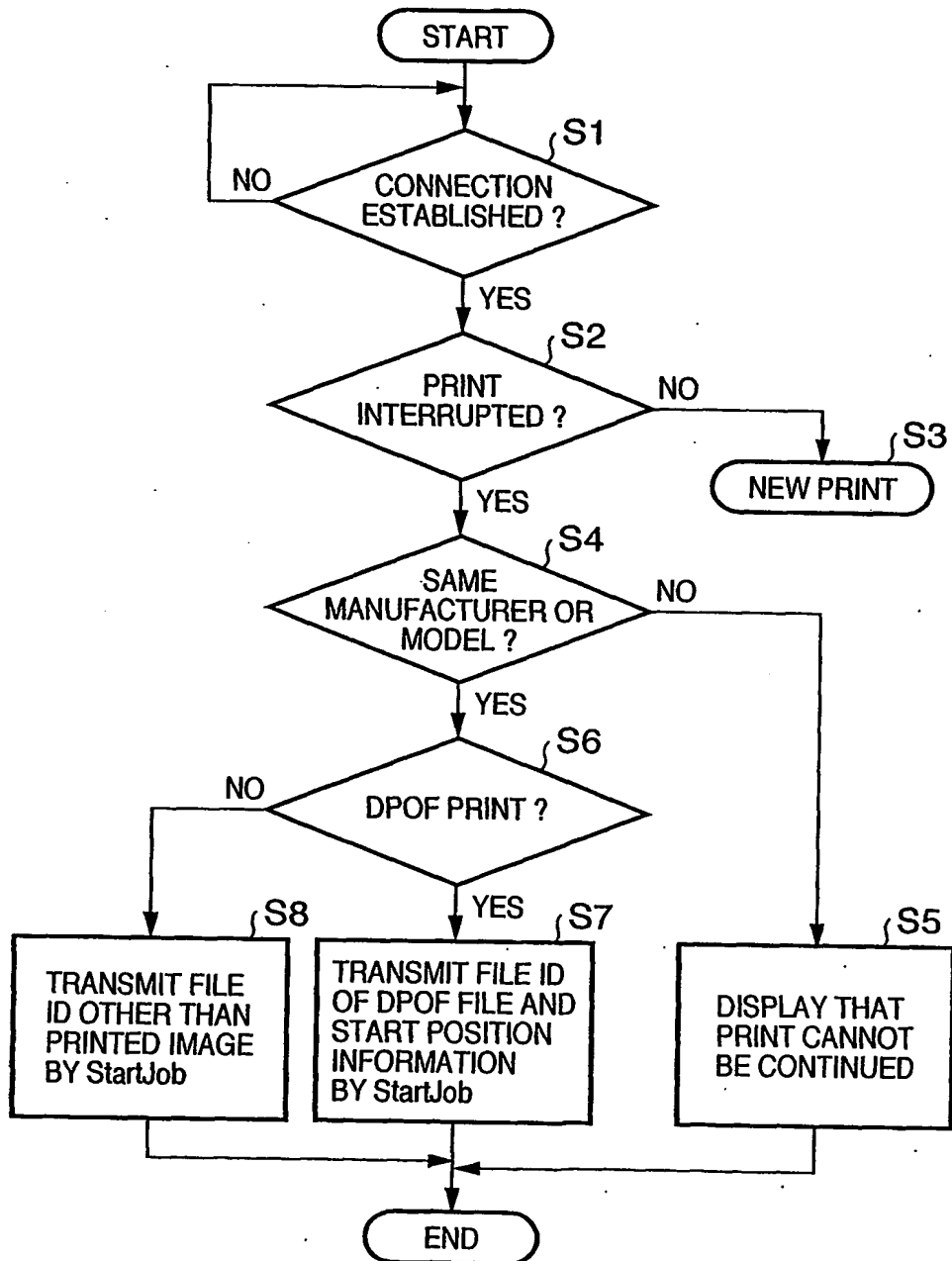
prtID	ImagePath	copyID	progress	Image Printed
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**FIG. 8B**

dpsPrint ServiceStatus	jobEnd Reason	error Status	error Reason	disconnect Enable	Capability Changed	newJobOK
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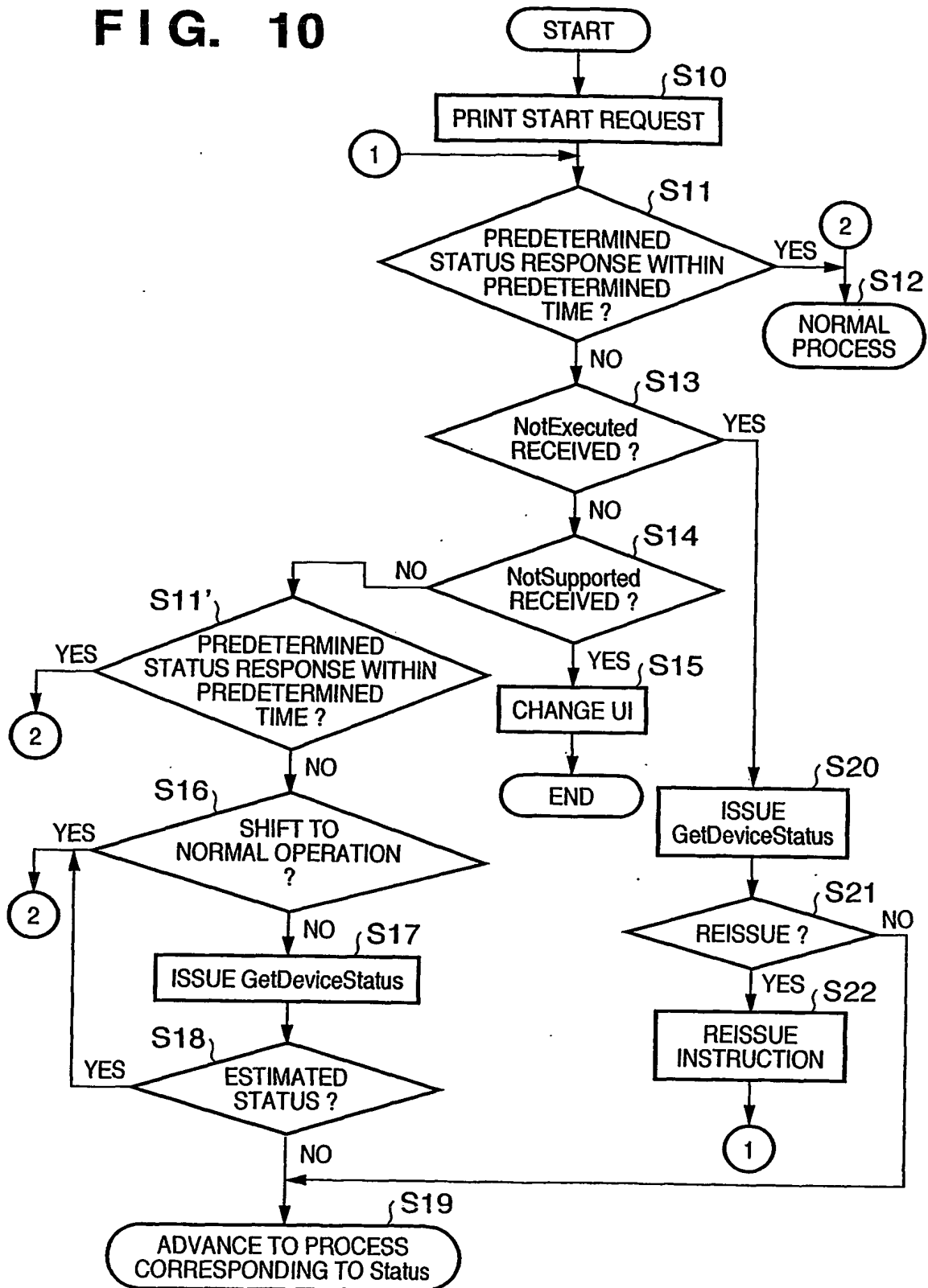
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FIG. 9



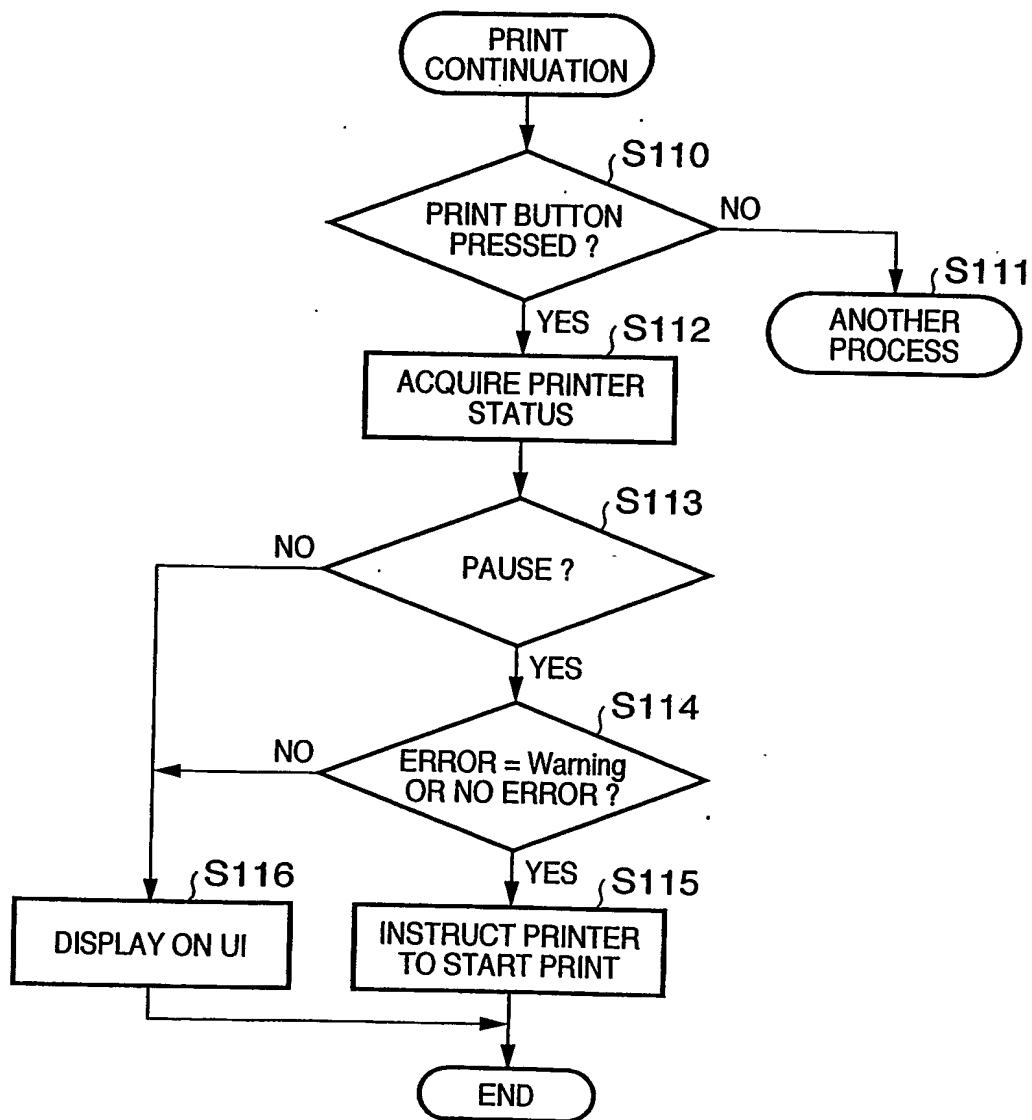
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FIG. 10



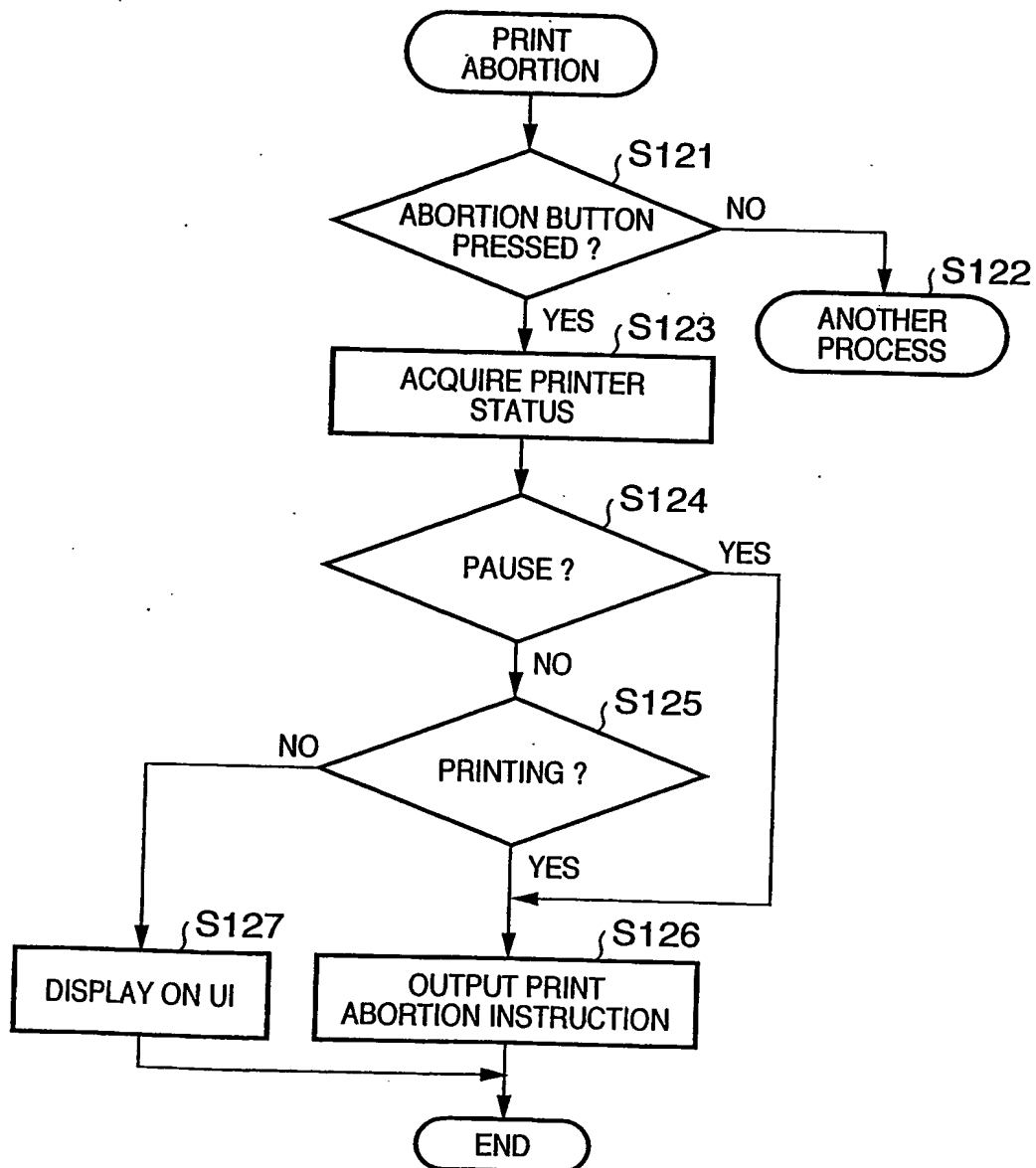
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FIG. 11



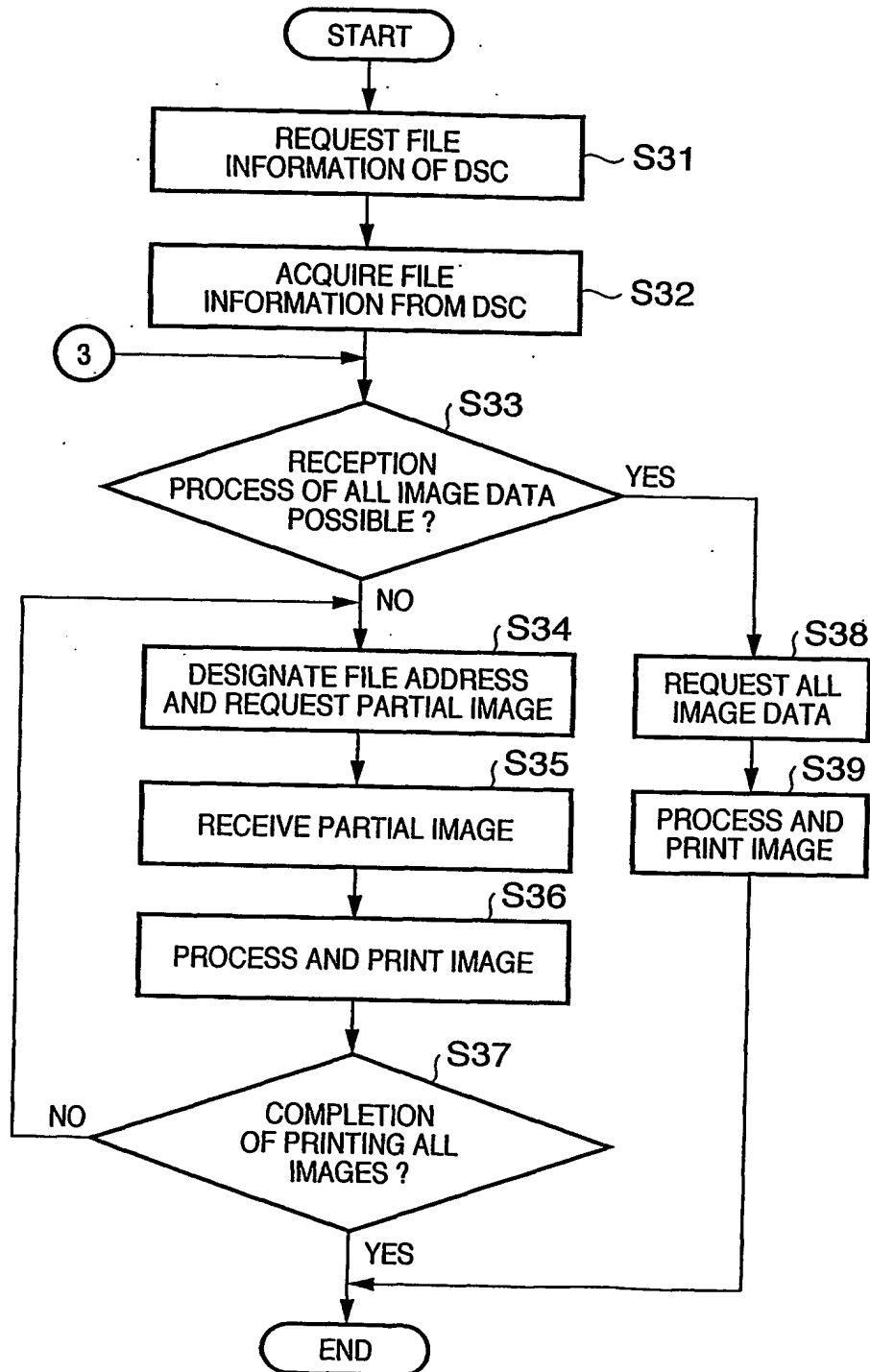
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FIG. 12



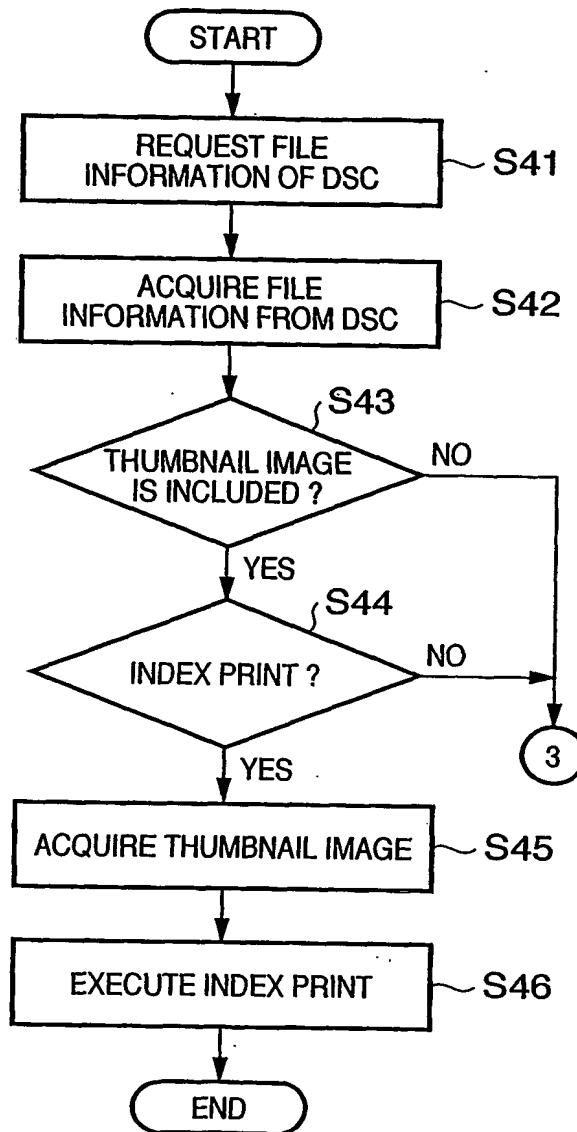
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FIG. 13



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FIG. 14





## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/JP 2004/000856

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

Int.Cl<sup>7</sup> G06F3/12, B41J5/00, B41J29/38, H04N1/00, H04N5/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

Int.Cl<sup>7</sup> G06F3/12, B41J5/00, B41J29/38, H04N1/00, H04N5/00

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched  
Japanese Utility Model Gazette 1922-1996, Japanese Publication of Unexamined Utility Model Applications 1971-2004, Japanese Registered Utility Model Gazette 1994-2004, Japanese Gazette Containing the Utility Model 1996-2004

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	JP 2002-63129 A (CANON KABUSHIKI KAISHA) 2002.02.28 Abstract (Family:None)	1-9
PX	JP 2003-3411183 (CANON KABUSHIKI KAISHA) 2003.12.03 Claim 1 (Family:None)	1-9

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☐ See patent family annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents:

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

06.04.2004

Date of mailing of the international search report

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